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#### CHILIAN INDIANS.

Camping Among the Aborigines of Far-Away Chili.

THE SAVAGE ARAUCANIANS.

How the Medicine Men Turn a Patient Wrong Side Out

In Their Search for the Devil-The Career of a Youthful Brave-How Storms Affect the Indians-One Sure Sign.

Special Correspondence of Gazette. Valdivia, Chill, Aug. 22.—Our camp in the Llanista village was arranged with the ladles' sleeping tents in the center, the five other tents set close around it, the muse and horses tethered at a little distance where a wooded hillock served as a breakweather—all under the shelter of a splendid grove of niments (negmen) trees, whose grove of pimento (pepper) trees, whose drooping branches, covered with feathery leaves of darkest green and long bunches of ink pepper corps nearly touched the round on either side. A guard of armed ervants and muleteers were posted night and day, and the gentlemen took turns in overseeing the watch. But our precau-tions proved to be entirely unnecessary. We were never safer in the midst of civiliation than here in the heart of Araucania, a the unsurveyed wilds of this distant ountry, and had any outside dauger menared us I believe that the Indians—who considered us their guests and therefore under their special protection—would have defended us with their lives, if need be.

It happened that a storm came on—a three days' chilly drizzle, common in this latitude at any time of the year, where a wet season and a dry, which prevail nearer the equator, are not so distinctly defined. Horseback traveling in the rain, through an minhabited district, would have been ex-cinely uncomfortable, so we were easily ersuaded to remain in camp until the skies is a return to she was a recession of the carth, whose recessions of the face of the most warke tribes on the face of the earth, whose recessors for countries accessors for countries. ancestors for centuries successfully re-sisted civilized arms and Spanish cruelties, and maintained their independence intact, while all the other nations of South and Central America fell under the sway of the

The squaws insisted on taking entire care of the animal, and kept us plentifully sup-plied with cool water from a distant spring and brushwood for cooking purposes; and every morning the carcass of a young sheep. thly killed and dressed, was brought as ft from the chief. Knowing that money vas one of the least desirable things we could give these kind-hearted barbarians, as they had no use for the currency of civiliza-tion, we "got even" to their unbounded de-light, by presents of trinkets—such as tollet articles, hand-mirrors, buttons cut from our clothes, sewing materials, silk ties and hundlerchiefs, etc. The articles that anhandkerchiefs, etc. The articles that aphundicerchiefs, etc. The articles that appeared to give most heart-felt pleasure were a mouth-organ, a jews-harp and an accordion, which we purchased for the purpose from the muleteers, my silver soap-case, (which the chief immediately filled with tobacco and hung around by mach by a ctripe) and a rose. around his neck by a string), and a rose-colored, be-ribboned jersey under-vest, which thenceforth served his highness' favorite daughter, a child about twelve years id, as a costume complete, reaching from houlders to knees and being the only gar-

ment she wore. We noticed that when the storm first began, heralded by skurrying clouds and mut-tering thunder, the Indians appeared to be greatly excited, for they knew there was going to be another great battle in the sky, between their dead ancestors and the Spanards who had killed them. Believing the thunder to be the latter's cry of fear and distress, hey turned out en masse in the pouring rain to cheer the wraiths of their warriors. When the storm began to abate they watched the skies with utmost anx-lety, for they have one sure sign by which o know which side has won the ghostly boattle; if the clouds move toward the vil-lage the Indians have been victorious, but if they move from it the conquistadores have wen, and every body is sorrowful. In this instance the clouds swept gloriously, full phalanx, toward the town, and all were lange. A feast was swead to which was happs. A feast was spread, to which we were bidden, and dancing and singing (or rather howling) was kept up all night I may mention en passant that, though we attended the feast, for to have remained away would have been construed as showing sympathy with the defeated Semigraph and digen deaths offers, our an

Spaniards and given deadly offense, our ap-petites were not voracious. Chicha-home-chewed-of course, flowed far more abundantly than water, and stewed puppy figured prominently among the delicacies. Thanks, however, to the horde of living canines that however, to the horde of living cannes that prowled around the squalling circle and to our awkwardness—both real and simulated—we managed to dispose of all objectionable viands unnoticed amid the general hilarity. The worst time came with the ceremony of drinking from those human skulls, Happily "squaws" of any color are exempt from the horrible duty, the sex being too insignificant to be allowed such familiarity with the lords of Araucania. We saw the gentlemen of our party grow pale and paler gentlemen of our party grow pale and paler as those time-worn craniums approached, being handed from mouth to mouth around the circle, but subsequently every one of them assured us that, though they lifted the skulls and pretended to swallow with gusto, their lips touched nothing.

All the Araucanians are extremely superstatious, and attach a signification to every dream, confidently looking for its fulfil-ment. The singing of a certain bird is regarded as a bad omen, and augurs death. The twitching of the muscles of the left arm also foretells death, and should it occur to an Araucanian when en route to the field of battle, the whole army would turn back. If one of them happens to see a fawn on the left side of a path or trail, it signifies sickness or ill luck; but if the animal stands on the right side, it means long life, numerous friends and plenty to eat. The Castinoes believe in the literal resurrection of the body—that the dead pass at once to happy hunting grounds in the far West, where the sun sleeps, and there each happy Indian has a large tract of land and all the wiid animals he can slay and eat forever. When one of that tribe dies, his favorite horse is killed to accompany him, and all his weapons, utensils and trinkets are buried with him for use in the Sunset Land. The friends of the deceased put food on the grave every night for weeks, and when foxes, wolves and other wild creatures devour it during the hours of darkness they believe that the dead man has eaten it and is refreshed on his long journey.

refreshed on his long journey.

The Llanisto are firm believers in Cici—a mythical personage who takes the place of the Christian's Satan—a real, living, walking and talking evil one, as when in the garden of Eden he assumed the form of a serpent and conversed with Grandmether Eve. It was Cici that caused the compact of Eve. It was Cici that caused the ocean, at one time, to rise over all the earth, and the Indians prove it by shells and the bones of marine animals, which may be found high in the mountains. It is Cici, too, who induces people to steal and lie and murder. A Llanista accused of theft is always granted Llanista accused of theft is always granted a hearing. Hearsay evidence or circumstantial, won't do; there must in every case be two eye-witnesses to establish the guilt of the offender. During our stay in the camp the precious mouth organ changed hands. The Indian to whom we gave it in return for some service, and who prized it as the apple of his eye, missed it one morning from among his treasures. His transports of grief and rage induced the entire village to join in the search. At last it was discovered hidden unker a pile of skins in the hut of another brave. Circumstantial evidence was rather strong against the latthe hut of another brave, Circumstantial evidence was rather strong against the latter, but as nobody saw him steal it during the hours of darkness, it was taken for granted that Cici had perpetrated the mischief. In a case where the two eye-witnesses are forthcoming, the thief is not punished, but is required to return the stolen articles uninjured; or, if that is impossible, to pay their full value to the injured party. If the thief is unable to pay, his friends must pay for him, and if they will not or cannot do so, then the friends of the loser may take it out of the culprit in deadly combat. He is challenged to fight deadly combat. He is challenged to fight the strongest man among them, and if the thief should happen to kill his adversary he is completely vindicated, his success being conclusive evidence that he was not guilty and that a mistake had been made in ac-cusing him; and if he seeks revenge by murdering the "eye-witnesses," nobody in-terferes with him.

It is lawful among all the Araucanians for a man to have as many wives as he likes; and the established rule is that each day every wife shall give her husband a dish of food, prepared at her own fire. Therefore, the number of fires in each hut indicates the number of wives, and the polite way of ascertaining the size of a warrior's harem, is to ask him the number of fires in his house. A woman about to become a mother is compelled to flee to some place where is water and strict seclusion and there to endure her time of trial entirely alone. When she starts on this journey, she flings a stone at the sun, if it is shining, or at the moon or a bright star, if it be in the night time, praying: "May my child be as bright as thou art, and may my sufferidg be as swift as the flight of this stone." Soon as the baby is born, she bathes it and herself in the cold stream, no matter how inclement the weather, and then returns to her home. But even then her trials are hardly home. But even then her trials are hardly home. But even then her trials are mardy begun, for instead of finding friends to re-ceive and care for her, the house is de-serted—husband, mother, everybody, hav-ing gone elsewhere. Even the furniture, such as it is, the cooking utensils, food— everything except some skins for her to ie on and a new suit of clothes-have beer removed. For eight days she must remain there alone, to live or die, starve or feed herself, as best she can, when her friends

return.

Then there is great rejoicing, and the baby is named with ceremony—generally after some bird, flower or animal, and a period of feasting ensues.

The ice cold bath which the infant has regard in the stream upon whose banks

received in the stream upon whose banks he was born, is an appropriate commencement to his career of hardships. He is firmly bound to a board, so that he can conveniently be set up in a corner, and his cold bath continued daily, without fire and with but a scanty allowance of clothing. In contents works him hards he is compelled. order to make him hardy, he is compelled throughout babyhood to sleep out of doors in all kinds of weather and is never given a monthful of meat, though the dogs may sneak in to the fire and are generally well fed. Should the lad become too fat of his vegetable diet, his friends at once take him

He is sent on a very long errand on which he is required to be fleet, and if he does not ne is required to be neet, and it he does not run fast enough he is pursued by trained runners, who prick him with sharp thorns and bits of bone, to let the blood out so that he may run faster. He is then denied salt, as his parents believe it is that which makes him heavy.

If the poor child dies of exposure or this ordeal, the relatives relates that he has so

ordeal, the relatives rejoice that he has so soon become a happy bumble-bee, which is infinitely better than to have grown up a

soon become a happy bumble-bee, which is infinitely better than to have grown up a sickly Araucanian.

It is the survival of the fittest, and the urchin who survives under such harsh treatment (and most of them do) soon commences his education. The great schoolmaster is the mischievous Cict. When the lad arrives at the proper age he is taken every day to some dark recess and there the Evil One teaches him the art of public speaking. This exercise is kept up until he becomes a man and has learned how to appear well before an audience—according to Araucanian ideas—and to entertain the wise men with a fine flow of language. The education of the majority ends here; but if a youth is particularly bright, and can obtain the consent of the council, he way also learn how to detect and cure witchcraft. It is believed that all sickness is due to witches, and when an Araucanian becomes proficient in detecting the witch and the poison she has given to the alling individual, he is at once a full-fledged "medicine man" and enjoys high honors among the people.

When the medicine man is called to see a sick person, he converses a long time with the Evil One, in a loud, gruff voice, demanding to know how the illness may be cured. Sometimes he gets instructions to plant a young tree in front of the patient's house; sometimes to hold religious services by ratting a gourd containing some small stones over the sick man's body; and some

by rattling a gourd containing some small stones over the sick man's body; and some-times, when the afflicted is rich in squaws times, when the amicted is rich in squaws and ponies, and the medicine man desires a fat fee—he decides upon a wonderful surgical operation. It is attended with a great deal of ceremony. The physician's assistants beat loudly upon a drum-like instrument, raise an infernal din with gourds, tin pans and cast-off buckets, and sing in a fearful monotone, to drive away any lingering witches.

Meanwhile the doctor, bending over the patient, with a blanket covering them both and shielding them well from view, pro-

ceeds to remove the sick man's stomach, heart, lungs, liver and bowels, in search of the poison administered by the witch. He always finds it after a long search, and shows to the patient and his astonished friends a lizard's tail, which is considered the most deadly poison, and which be claims to have found secreted in one of the vital organs. Then he calls upon the friends to witness the fact that though he has just cut the man open and turned him inside out, as it were, not a trace of the wonderful operation remains, so that the man is not only free from poison, but perfectly healed and as sound as before. The faith cure generally works, assisted by universal belief, but if the patient dies, the doctor invariably claims that another witch visited him just after the great operation and inserted some more deadly poison. In that case the medicine man is called upon to point out the witch, who is at once killed—generally some old woman who has incurred his displeasure, or a maiden who has discouraged his advances, or the sweetheart of some enemy upon whom he wishes to be revenged.

ure, or a maiden who has discouraged his advances, or the sweetheart of some enemy upon whom he wishes to be revenged.

In Araucania the Evil One teaches the doctors many skillful tricks in slight of hand—such as changing noses with people, taking out the eyes and vital organs without pain, and of thrusting a sharpened stick clear through the stomach of any individual. The last named trick is said to be performed in full view of all the people, to their unbounded admiration, and the man who has learned to do it is a complete graduate from Cici's college, and an honor to his tribe and generation. FANNIE B. WARD.

#### DODGING THE NOOSE.

A Mother's Frantic Efforts to Save Her

Subscribe for the Carry GAZETTE

THE GAZETTE GIRLS.

Gazette Club Organized—The First Letter. HARDIN COLLEGE, MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 19, 1891. Dear Gazette.

Everything is in such confusion there is Everything is in such contusion there is little to write about this week. New pupils are coming in every day, classes being arranged and all in a rather unsettled condition. "The GAZETTE girls" organized a club, minutes of first meeting as follows. The Texas girls, viz: Sallie Weltman, Iola Lee, Mary Johnson, Elnors, Avestte, Ada Belle, Smith. girls, viz: Sallie Weltman, Iola Lee, Mary Johnson, Elnora Arnette, Ada Belle Smith, Lucile King, Genevieve King, Pearle Bailey, Sanie Turner, Willie Devall, Rose Mendel, Lottie Cotton, Carrie Dickson, Bessye Herndon, Della Walker, Mattie Shaw, Ellen Langhammer, Rosa Hill, Maydelle Drake, Eva Pennington, Minnie Leatherwood, Minnie Butts, Florence Bonner, Nannie Simmons, Ella Rhome, Ella Lowry, met this afternoon on second floor, room No. 12, Hardin college, at 4-30, for No. 12, Hardin college, at 4:30, for the purpose of organizing a club whose object should be the preserving and strengthening of the social bonds existing oetween us, and the writing, conjointly each week, of a letter to our friends at home through THE GAZETTE.

THE GAZETTE.

By unanimous vote our society shall be called "The GAZETTE Club."

Miss Ella Lowry was elected president and Genevieve King secretary.

The officers having taken their places Miss Lowry spoke to the society and suggested that each week two members of the club, taken in alphabetical order, should write a letter, which will be read and approved, or vice versa, at the next meeting.

A motion that this suggestion be made a A motion that this suggestion be made a ule was put before the society, seconded

and carried.

Accordingly Misses E. Arnette and P. Bailey will be expected to have their letter to read on next Wednesday at our meeting. There being no other ousiness, by motion the society adjourned.

The homesick girls have revived, and we have determined to make this year one of great benefit in every way.

The homesick girls have revived, and we have determined to make this year one of great benefit in every way.

On Friday night last a grand reception was given in the college. The guests first assembled in the concert hall, where Texas, as usual, carried off the honors by Miss Della Walker playing the opening piece. This was followed by several recitations, songs, etc. The company then repaired to the parlors, where an informal reception was held. There were about 500 present. Every one was kind to us, especially the young ladies of the town. Young men are rather in the minority, but the girls were so nice about seeing that we met them all, and did all in their power to make us have a pleasant time. And when the "eleven o'clock bell" sounded we climbed the stairs to our rooms, inwardly thanking Professor and Mrs. Yancey, for giving us such a pleasant time. And indeed they are at all times thoughtful of our comfort and pleasure, for which we are indeed most grateful, as we do not feel like strangers in a far land, but as if we were among friends. Your girls,

were among friends. Your girls, ELNORA ARNETTE, PRARLE BAILEY.

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self. Readers of THE GAZETTE can do this paper a service by mentioning the name of the Fort Worth Gazerrs when correspond-ing with any advertiser in either the Daily or Weekly Gazerrs. Think of this and help The Gazerrs without cost to yourself. It is a small matter to you, but business to THE GAZETTS.

#### LEGAL SEE-SAWING.

Judge King of San Antonio and Goodrich of Waco.

SNARLS AND COLLISIONS.

An Interview With Capt. John Bacon and Some Opinions on the Trunk Line Receivership-Glad to See it in the Federal Court.

Conflicts.

Special to the Gazette. Austin, Tex., Sept. 27.—The only topic of interest here at present is the disposition which the courts, state and Federal, or some of them, manifest for getting into ugly snarls and collisions. Everybody is laughing at the ridiculous see-sawing between Judge King of San Antonio and Judge Goodrich of Waco over a contractor's claim for money due from the Aransas Pass railroad. In the judicial shindy in progress between this pair of Daniels, the people of between this pair of Daniels, the people of Texas may learn, if they do not already know, what wonderful execution a judge attending strictly to business may do with the writ of habeas corpus. It is a marvel-ous weapon which one judge can wield as effectively as another. Its virtue and po-tential qualities are wholly intrinsic, and derive nothing from the character, abilities or legal attainments of the particular judge who wields it. Whether issued by the A Mother's Frantic Efforts to Save Her son from Death on the Gallows.

Two Sets of Petitions.

Special to the Gazette.

WACO, Tex., Sept. 27.—Considerable excitement is being caused here and at Gatesville over the efforts of Mrs. Lou Powell in trying to save her son, Ed Powell and his companion. James Leeper, now confined in the Gatesville jail, who are to be hung Tuesday for the murder of one Mathis in December, 1889.

Mrs. Powell is wealthy and is using every means possible to secure executive elemency in behalf of the two men. She left here yesterday for Gatesville, and to-day telegraphed for Rev. John Bateman of this city to join her there. The governor has been the recipient of petitions and affidavits from both the defense and prosecution, the former asking commutation of sentence and the latter asking that he not interfere. The men were to have been hanged August 29, but Governor Hogg granted a stay until next Tuesday. It is the chief topic of conversation in Gatesville, and most of the correspondence with the governor is done for the United States supreme court or by an ordinary district judge, the chief justice of the United States supreme court or by an ordinary district judge, the chief justice of the United States supreme court or by an ordinary district judge, the chief justice of the United States supreme court or by an ordinary district judge, the chief justice of the United States supreme court or by an ordinary district judge, the chief justice of the United States supreme court or by an ordinary district judge, the chief justice of the United States supreme court or by an ordinary district judge, the chief justice of the United States supreme court or by an ordinary district judge, the chief justice of the United States supreme court or by an ordinary district judge, the chief justice of the United States supreme court or by an ordinary district judge, the cfiect is the same, and its power ditto. Like the atmosphere which presses equally in all directions, so does it, when called into existenc

Thus is the law made to nullify itself, and the majesty thereof brought into contempt by a species of judicial scrapping that is not only ridiculous in the extreme, but most unseemly.

Another case of collision between courts appears in the intervention—if it may be so called—of Judge Don Pardee of the United

States circuit court in the case of the state States circuit court in the case of the state against Morris, sentenced to be hung soon in Hardeman county. It is not known whether the learned judge, who seems to have an uncontrollable itching—or should I say "penshong?"—for interfering with the operation of state courts, or with matters properly within their jurisdiction, was fishing or snipe-hunting in the Allegheny mountains when he ordered his writ of habeas corous for the murderer Morris, or habeas corpus for the murderer Morris, or whether he was within the territorial juris-diction of his court. Perhaps it makes but very little difference—to him. But in view of the fact that Greer county has been at-tached to Texas for judicial purposes, and that in 1889 the United States declared that that in 1889 the United States declared that no authority or sovereignty of any sort should be exercised by it over that territory, until its rightful title to it should be judicially declared, it is difficult to see upon what ground the learned judge can base his interference with the operation of a decision affirmed by the supreme court of the state. If the Texas judiciary has been given jurisdiction in Greer county, and the United States has signified its intention to not interfere with that jurisdiction, whence does a Federal judge obtain the authority to interfere! Is it possible that Judge Pardee is using this opportunity to drag the dee is using this opportunity to drag the Greer county question into his court for settlement? But as this is a sort of legal question—although it savors a trifle of something else—perhaps the newspapers ought not to interfere. Newspapers have not got many rights in Texas that anybody is bound to respect, not nearly so many as a Federal judge, whether on or off the bench, whether within his territorial jurisdiction or grouse hunting in a distant state. There is something sacred about a judicial rescript or writ issued from the banks of a trout stream, and writs of habeas corpus may be sent flying about like D yrenforth's sky-rockets without incurring the liability to criticism that other official acts are sub-

THE TRUNK LINE
receivership is another pretty mess, a nice kettle of fish all around, and one in which Judge Don Pardee has a hand also. I see that Capt. John Bacon—who on account of the similarity in names ought to be a distant relative, or at least a friend, of Governor Hogg, but is not—submitted rather gracefully to an interview at Denton the other day, in which he expressed some opinions about the Trunk Line receivership. The captain is quite an important "individopinions about the Trunk Line receivership. The captain is quite an important "individual." or at least tries to be one, and holds a sort of roving commission as right-of-way or land-tax man, or something of that sort, from the Missouri, Kanasa and Texas railroad, a position that he has held for several years. Capt. John was too ardent a patriot to sit idly by when an effort was on foot last winter to establish a railroad commission and see the rights of corporations jeopardized, and their property confiscated according to law. Feeling that the state had no right to meddle with the affairs of the railroads, Capt. John was agin the commission, agin Hogg and agin the whole cathe railroads, Capt. John was agin the commission, agin Hogg and agin the whole capoodle of railroad wreckers from a to zed. His zeal for the cause was of that burning, consuming sort that forced him to completely ignore his business and come to Austin, where he spent the winter in daily attendance on the legislature. Capt. John was one of the most familiar figures in and about the legislative chambers and the lobbies, taking notes industriously of whatever was said or done that bore upon the weighty matter grieving his sympathetic soul.

Capt. John is glad to see the Trunk Line in the Federal court as a matter of course, and thinks that the road will fare much better under Receiver Dillingham than un-

der either of the receivers appointed by Judges Burke or Raney. Is it not surprising the abounding faith in Federal courts of all who take the side of corporations against the people? Why is it? Can some one tell? He also has great respect for Judge Raney, who, he says, "is one of the few of our law officers that believe the courts were instituted to see that exact justice was done between citizens, and that life, liberty and property were protected, and to repress the spirit of paternalism manifested by the state in taking possession of the property of its citizens without due compensation." That is Capt. John's notion of what the judiciary ought to be. It should "see that exact justice was done between citizens." What is the matter, John, with a little "exact justice" between citi-

with a little "exact justice" between citizens and railroads?

Don't you think that a small modicum of it would sit well on the stomach of the average citizen, or to be less inelegant, don't you believe that all citizens would receive it greatened and active it processes. it graciously, and enjoy it immensely? Or is it a part of your philosophy that citizens have no rights that railways are bound to respect, and that therefore the question of justice or injustice between them cannot

#### ENGLAND IN A BOX.

The Chinese Government Astonishes Her Statesmen.

Hard on England.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The message of the Chinese government showing that English subjects are largely engaged in encouraging the rebellion and the use of dynamite as a means of destroying the established order of things in China, has fallen like a bombshell on the British foreign office. For shell on the British foreign office. For months past the British government has been posing as the champion of civilization against the unregenerate Chinese, and British vessels of war have been ready to lead the other powers in the bombardment of Chinese cities as a penalty for not prelead the other powers in the bombardment of Chinese cities as a penalty for not pre-serving order. And now it turns out that the men who are making a profitable busi-ness of disorder are British subjects who have been importing rifles and explosives for the use of such natives as might be induced to aid in their designs. The British authorities in China have been promptly instructed to make the investigation as to the guilt of the accused as thorough and searching as possible. In the meantime the other nowers are in a quandary relative to exceed

tion with England, but England's right to interfere is discredited and practically an-nulled by the developments above alluded to. It is even claimed that the British subto. It is even claimed that the British subjects under arrest in China were merely
those of a wealtay clique in Hong Kong,
who see a profit for themselves in inciting
the Chinese to civil war. Sensible foreigners at Shanhai favor the stand taken by the
Chinese government. One of Shanghai's
most prominent foreign merchants is quotel
as authority for the statement that the
missionaries are altogether too aggressive
in going counter to the traditions and prejudices of the people, and that thereby they
often provoke popular demonstrations of
violence which are really intended simply
as a protest against their intolerance. This
is the view recently urged by a Chinese
magistrate upon the foreigners of Shanghai, and it has met with many favorable re-

HAS DIED OUT.

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Captain John, whose ideas came out very freely as to opinions, notions and ideas about receiverships and the like, had heard it "hinted that there was considerable politics injected into the litigation" over the Trunk Line, but "hoped for the honor of the state, such was not the case." So does the writer hope, John, and so will every man who, like you, prizes the "honor of the state" above any paitry considerations of material or personal gain.

Oh, John! if all men esteemed the state's honor as you do, what a blessed thing it would be. But they don't, John, the more's the pity. The majority of them are a perverse and headstrong generation who believe in troublesome rules and regulations of one kind or another. It is your ill fortune, John, to have your wholesome bacon mixed up with such ill-smelling pork, and your pure patriotism scandalized Captain John, whose ideas came out very

pork, and your pure patriotism scandalized by the political knavery of those about you. It is too bad, but there is no present help

ENGLISHMEN CAUSE RIOTS.

Germany and Austria Rejoiced at England's Predicament - Missionaries the Ragged Edge

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Special to the Gazette.

powers are in a quandary relative to proper The treaty binds them to act in conjunc

is the view recently urged by a Chinese magistrate upon the foreigners of Shanghai, and it has met with many favorable responses. A dispath from Shanghai this afternoon states that the European refugees who have just arrived there from Ichang give a different version regarding the riots at Ichang and at other upper towns on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, than has before been published. He said: "The people along the Yang-Tse-Kiang live manly by and on the river, and the special unpopularity of foreigners in that district is undoubtedly due in great measure to the efforts which have recently been made to take wheel steamers, built in England, up the rapids and establish safe and easy communication with the rich provinces that lie behind the mountains, through which the Yang-Tse-Kiang pours in a tremendous gorge immediately above Ichang. At present junks are laboriously pulled up the stream by Chinamen who follow one another in single file along the most formidable cliff paths. The rope sometimes breaks, sometimes the haulers are jerked from their footing into the gorge beneath, and in either case the junk promptly speeds down the stream again, until it is smashed to pieces on the rocks. It is a primitive but dangerous method of navigating the chief fluvial highway of China, but it employs a great deal of Ichang labor and is therefore popular. An extra cause for the present riots, over and above the universal Chinese hatred for foreigners, is found in the effort made by Englishmen like Mr. Little and others to tame and bridle by steamer and steel the famous Ichang gorges of the Yang-Tse-Kiang.

The Davidness agency of the present last died out

The Dardanelles scare has at last died out but it is now stated that alleged Russian-French intrigues at Constantinople will un-doubtedly force England into an uncom-

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QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. MENTION THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE

fortable position regarding the evacuation of Egypt. A dispatch which gives much satisfaction to both Berlin and Vienna states that the porte is being urged to re-vive the controversy regarding England's position in Egypt. An uneasy feeling has been created at the British foreign office by this news, but in view of the entente be-tween Russia and France, it is well re-ceived at Berlin and Vienna, as it is well ceived at Berlin and Vienna, as it is well understood at both places that such a step will again compel England to take an active part in the Eastern question. Russia embroiled with England would be unable to pursue a course hostile to Australian interests with which she is credited by the extremely alarmist politicians of Vienna, and the Central European powers might stand quietly by until they saw their way to infere with advantage to themselves. Lord Salisbury refused to see in the Dardanelles incident anything inimical to the interests of England, and has very liberal views regarding the latitude which may be permitted to Russia in respect to Turkey, so long as England keeps her foothold in Egypt.

AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

Active preparations are going on at Con-servative headquarters, London, for the autumn campaign. The demand for speakers is very great, and the supply in the per-sons at all events of enterprising and am-bitious young barristers is equal to the de-mand. The energies of the leading men of bitious young barristers is equal to the demand. The energies of the leading men of the party will be sorely taxed. Balfour has been compelled to decline many pressing invitations, but even as it is, he will visit many parts of the United Kingdom during the autumn. Salisbury's public appearances are also expected to be frequent, and there is probably hardly a member of the government, from the highest to the lowest, whose engagement list for the campaign is not already exceptionally full. Liberal Unionist leaders will be equally active, and there is no doubt that both sections of the ministerialist party will make a desperate struegle in the next four months to regain the ground they have lest. Everything would seem to indicate that the coming fall campaign, which begin early in October, is to be the final campaign before the general election, and it is impossible to doubt that if a material thange it the upshot of their efforts, that they have gained ground in constituencies, the center elections will be precipitated. It can be said upon direct information that some of the Conservatives in London have been warned from headquarters that they must be prepared before the expiration of recess to nut forth all their energies in waking up be prepared before the expiration of recess to put forth all their energies in waking up their supporters in the constituencies.

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR. Arrangements are now complete for the polytechnic excursion to the World's fair at Chicago. The party, which will include about 150 men and women, mostly me-chanics, clerks and school teachers, will go straight to New York. A day will be spent in Philadelphia and a day Washington, and there will be a week's stay in Chicago. The return journey will be made through Buffalo with a visit to Niagara Falls, after which one Canadian city, probably Toronto, will one Canadian city, probably Toronto, will be visited, and from there the party will move or to Albany, whence a Hudson river steamer will be chartered to New York. The whole cost of the trip, which will occupy from five to six weeks, will be twenty guiness to each person. guineas to each person.

VERY MUCH UNSETTLED.

English newspapers are very much unsettled in their references to the Chine trouble, and in giving opinions as to what should be done by the British government. However, the feeling is growing that something must be done. It is believed that if any further outbreaks occur England will send a number of light draft gunboats from those now in use on the Irawaldy river. those now in use on the Irawaddy river which will be able to navigate the Yellow river and be sufficiently formidable to awe the inhabitants. It is said it is likely that in case of hostilities it will be found practicable to impress into service light merchant steamers, equipping them with men and guns. These would really be more useful under present conditions of Chinese waters than large men-of-war.

STRIKE GROWING. The dock strike grows in proportions and there are 300 men now out. There is a prospect that the Docker's union will make a formal demand upon the Lighterman's union and Carmen's union to order strikes in with the dockers. sympathy with the dockers. To-morrow a mass-meeting will be held in Victoria park, which promises to be a big affair. Burns, Mann and Tillett besides a host of lesser lights in the labor world will address the

SALVATIONISTS. It is expected that another row vill occur at Eastborne, to-mor-ow, as the Salvation army leaders have announced their intention to disregard the orders of the town authorities and indulge in their usual parade. Street fights between Salvationists and roughs of ngnts between Salvationists and roughs of Eastbourne have been going on all sum-mer. The local authorities seem utterly incapable of preserving order. It looks as if some law would have to take a hand in the affair before lawless outbreaks are thoroughly stamped out.

thoroughly stamped out.

CABLE NOTES.

Max Schneitz, who shot and wounded his brother-in-law, Professor Prager, at Berlin a few days ago, has been arrested at Flensburg with the correspondence of Mrs. Prager. His sister, who is said by the police to have been the instigator of the attempt at murder, has been sentenced by the authorities. This fact has caused filltle consternation among a number of her male friends, who fear that the letters will become [public, in which event some charbecome [public, in which event some char-acters now clear will, it is conjectured, be-come obscured.

A Child Seriously Burned. Special to the Gazette.

Special to the Gazette.

HOLLAND, BELL COUNTY, TEX., Sept. 27.—
Mr. Will Joplin, formerly a resident of this
place and editor of the Holland Progress,
but now living in Temple, came here yesterday on a visit to his father-in-law. He
had been here but a short while when a
scream from the children in the backyard
attracted the attention of the immates of the
house. The mether found her three-year-



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old child almost enveloped in fire. The flames were smothered out by the use of a blanket, but not until the clothing, which was of light material, was almost consumed to the waist and the child was seriously, if not fatally, burned. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be due to matches in the hands of the children.

DENTON BUDGET.

Acquitted in Fifteen Minutes-New Lodge Organized.

Special to the Gazette.

DENTON, DENTON COUNTY, Tex., Sept. 27. -Buck Donaldson, who was tried in the district court here yesterday for the killing of Cal Coker twenty-three years ago in this county, was acquitted. The jury were out only fifteen minutes when they brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Donaidson lives at Hope, Ark, where he has resided ever since the killing. He was arrested and brought back here for trial only a few munths acc.

and brought back here for trial only a few months ago.

Col. F. R. Rowley, assisted by Messrs, Chapman, Worley & McDonald, all of Dallas, organized a lodge of Knights of Pythias here last night. The lodge is composed of twenty-four members with officers as follows to-wit: J. B. Schmitz, P. C.; W. B. Blain, C. C.; S. P. Allison, V. C.; J. P. Blount, P.; W. C. Pratt, M. of E.; C. P. Grafton, M. of F.; O. P. Poe, K. of R. and S.; J. G. Mars, M. at A.; W. A. Lobdel, I. G.; J. H. O'Neil, O. G. A delegation of eight members of the Pilot Point lodge were also present. At 12 o'clock at night ibanquet was given at the May house, a which fifty Knights did justice to the demands of the appetite. The session con sumed almost the entire night, and is peonounced a very enjoyable affair. nounced a very enjoyable affair.

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Unforgiven.

The pet of the household knelt as usus to say his prayers at his mother's side.
"God bless papa and mamma and Uncl
Ed and—and"—here he hesitated. "And Polly," prompted his mother.

Polly was his nurse. "Mai" he cried indignantly, looking us "can't I skip Polly? She spanked me to day."—Yout 's Companion.

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